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COORDINATION OF PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Activities of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

1. In its resolution 1989/12 of 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session an updated report containing an overview of activities of the United Nations in water, mineral and energy resources, identifying the organizations or units within the United Nations system which are mandated to carry out work in those fields, and assessing the extent to which the guidelines for action in the field of natural resources, adopted by the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session, in 1972, have been followed. 1/ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to identify in the report the existing priorities and objectives for the work of the United Nations system in the field of natural resources.

2. In resolution 1989/11 of 22 May 1989, the Council further called upon the Secretary-General to include in the above-mentioned report a section on the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system bearing upon the impact of financial constraints affecting developing countries in the development, conservation and maintenance of their natural resources and related infrastructures.

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* E/C.7/1991/1.

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3. In implementing the resolutions of the Council, the present report was prepared on the basis of replies to a questionnaire circulated to all organs and units within the United Nations system with the request that they update the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/C.7/1989/9) regarding their objectives and priorities in the field of natural resources and their regular as well as extrabudgetary allocations for the biennium 1990-1991. They were further requested to provide information on their activities pertaining to the impact of financial constraints affecting natural resource development and conservation and to transmit their views on ways and means for improving coordination in the field of natural resources within the United Nations system. The present report is accordingly divided into three sections corresponding to these subjects.

I. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

4. The objectives and priorities of the organs and units of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources are reflected in tables 1, 3 and 5 respectively; their budgetary allocations, both regular and extrabudgetary, are also indicated for the bienniums 1988-1989 and 1990-1991. Tables 2, 4 and 6 show the involvement of the organs and units of the United Nations system in the priorities outlined for each sector by the 1972 Guidelines; in the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan; 2/ in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, launched in 1980; 3/ and in the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 4/ adopted in 1981, which elaborated on the Guidelines in their respective areas of concern. Tables 2, 4 and 6 also summarize all activities reported for the biennium 1990-1991 and describe the manner in which these activities are being implemented.

5. Following a review of the activities of the various organs and units of the system in natural resources, it was found, as was the case with the previous assessment of the Secretary-General contained in document E/C.7/1989/9, that these activities followed the priorities set out in the above-mentioned legislative instruments. It should be noted, however, that the objectives and priorities of the organs and units mostly concerned have been adjusted in the light of emerging new global issues and concerns within the international community. Such is the case for example for a number of entities that have placed greater emphasis on the need for rational management and use of natural resources within the broad context of sustainable development and concern for the environment.

II. IMPACT OF FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS

6. Many developing countries have only limited financial resources for investment and development. As reported by the responding organs, the adverse economic climate and prevailing conditions of the 1980s have placed further financial constraints on the development, conservation and maintenance of natural resources in developing countries.

7. Although more detailed assessments are needed, there is accumulated evidence that there has been a reduction in financial resources allocated to the water resources sector. Most of the funding appears to be directed towards rehabilitation of existing systems, a clear indication that maintenance of existing systems is less than satisfactory. Regional assessments provide a more detailed picture of the situation. A 1989 survey carried out by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) shows that for a majority of the member States and territories of the region, shortages of financial resources have significantly constrained the implementation of their programmes relating to water resources assessments, natural disaster mitigation, irrigated agriculture, education and training of water resources personnel at various levels and research and development programmes. A more recent study conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) indicates that levels of investment in water-related projects have been seriously affected by the general economic recession prevailing in the region. The effect of the reduced availability of resources has been to curtail both new capital investment and the maintenance of existing systems. The recession has also contributed to the unstable financial situation of the many water resource projects and public utilities and has underlined their inability to ensure an adequate tariff base. This situation has led to increased dependence on the use of general government revenues to fund water-related investment. Where long-term objectives and priorities have not been clearly established, all too often this has meant that scarce budget resources have become increasingly thinly spread across a growing number of projects, thus failing to address the problems attending constraints on this sector's development. 5/

8. A noticeable trend, in addition to the decreasing level of allocations to the water resources sector, is that fewer large dams are being constructed. There is a subsequent growing interest in small-scale water resources development, particularly for irrigation. However, a problem that is taking a new dimension is the deterioration in water quality of both surface water and groundwater, which is restricting water use in many instances and is often responsible for the degradation of agricultural land. There is a growing need for increased funding for monitoring water quality in order to identify the responsible pollutants so that timely remedial action can be taken and more severe consequences avoided.

9. In the developing countries, mineral resources development programmes are of particular importance for rapid economic growth. However, financial constraints have made it difficult for those countries to obtain credit for developing and maintaining their natural resources. The main option for most Governments has been to encourage foreign investment by establishing a stable and market-oriented environment. This underlines the importance of providing developing countries with extensive investment advisory services covering all aspects of mineral investment, including advice to Governments on the design of their fiscal policies which could prove both attractive to investors and acceptable to Governments. In this period of financial constraint, national mining companies have become an important source of revenue for both economic development and for servicing the national debt. In view of the important role that national mining companies have assumed, profitability becomes a critical factor in the financial future of the mineral-exporting developing countries. Providing assistance to Governments for

the reorganization and rehabilitation of State mining enterprises to improve their efficiency and profitability is therefore another important element to be taken into account.

10. In the energy sector, the exploration and development of indigenous energy resources require investments that more often than not, are beyond the financial means of developing countries. Additional assistance and activities may be required to support efforts to attract international financing and investment for development of energy resources in those countries. Recent increases in the price of oil may renew interest in alternative energy resources. Transnational oil companies have been reducing their exploration programmes in a number of energy deficient developing countries which, faced with high debt burdens and stagnant export markets, are not in a position to finance large-scale energy exploration and development programmes. Several developing countries have or are in the process of revising legal and contractual arrangements to provide a further inducement to attract foreign capital for investment in the energy sector. While energy conservation and efficiency are objectives widely appreciated in many developing countries, many of them are limited to low capital cost initiatives owing to financial constraints. Most developing countries are not now in a financial position to take measures that may be required, for example, in ameliorating the depletion of the ozone layer. These issues will be addressed in 1992 by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

III. COORDINATION MATTERS

11. Since the adoption of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, the activities carried out by the various organs and units of the system in water use and supply have been coordinated by the Administrative Committtee on Coordination (ACC) Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources. A Steering Committee for Cooperative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, chaired by the Deputy Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provides for coordinated action specifically related to the Decade. Recently, with the financial support of UNDP, regional analyses of progress and issues in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan were conducted with the full cooperation of the regional commissions and other members of the Intersecretariat Group, with a view to formulating proposals for a strategy for the 1990s. Work is being undertaken by the organizations members of the Group for the preparation of an International Conference on Water and the Environment, to be convened by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on behalf of the ACC Intersecretariat Group in Dublin, Ireland, in January 1992, as part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The ACC Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy assists in the coordination of United Nations activities in that field. More policy-oriented coordination is provided by a steering committee under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation. There is no formal coordination mechanism for minerals and overall energy; however, a measure of coordination in those fields is achieved in the planning and programming of activities and through exchanges of programme budget documents and ad hoc consultations among the various organizations involved.

12. A number of proposals were made by the organs and organizations consulted in preparing the present report on ways and means to improve coordination within the United Nations system, particularly with reference to programmes in the fields of mineral and energy resources. With respect to the energy sector, one organization pointed out that the mechanism of the Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was too narrow in substantive focus to deal with the scope of problems facing developing countries in the energy sector and the totality of activities undertaken by the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system aimed at redressing those problems. If other organizations and agencies concurred, it might be advisable to create a broader inter-agency energy group, which would cover the entire spectrum of issues in the energy sector, including all sources of energy. Regarding the mineral resources sector, more formalized mechanisms for coordinating activities of the system in that area might also be considered. Alternatively, another organization felt that bearing in mind the need to prevent the proliferation of coordinating bodies, it might be appropriate to adopt the same approach for the coordination of agency activity as was used in the Committee on Natural Resources for policy matters and establish accordingly a group with regional subgroups to coordinate activities in the energy, mineral and water sectors. In that connection one organization recommended that activities related to natural resources should be coordinated with environmental issues, as natural resources were the main pillars of environment and their misuse a cause of ecological imbalances. In general, that would imply an improvement of coordination at an early stage for environmentally sound development.

13. The Secretary-General would welcome the observations of the Committee on Natural Resources on this as well as other proposals it might find relevant, as it is the intention of the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with a view to ascertaining the need for and modalities of inter-agency coordination in the area of natural resources.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 5 (E/5097), chap. III, sect. A.

2/ Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12), chap. I.

3/ Proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 35/18.

4/ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

5/ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean document LC/R.904, dated 11 July 1990, p. 53.

Table 1. Objectives, priorities and budgetary allocations concerning water resources

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
DIESA	Review progress made by Governments and by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, and to promote systemwide coordination.	Formulation of proposals for a strategy for the implementation of the Action Plan in the 1990s in consultation with the organizations of the system.	RB XB	273.0 10.0	406.8 12.0
DTCD	To foster the application of new and more efficient concepts and methods for water resources planning, management, legislation and administration. To promote optimum use of technology in river basin and coastal area development through the application of integrated systems for the efficient use, re-use and disposal of surface and groundwaters.	Acceleration of activities geared to the welfare of rural populations. Increase in the proportion of the Department's rational management and use of water resources within the context of sustainable development and environmental concerns, training of supervisory and maintenance personnel, and assistance in the preparation of projects for bilateral and multilateral financing.	RB XB	510.5 44 067.0	3 268.6 62 396.0
ECA	To assist countries and territories in the region in acquiring a knowledge base of surface and groundwater resources and in developing institutional capabilities for the appropriate exploitation of their water resources.	Support in the development and management of water resources at national and subregional levels; promotion of information exchange among member States.	RB XB	508.2	
ECE a/	To continue developing strategies, policy recommendations and multilateral instruments of a legally binding character on selected water management problems aiming at the protection, sustainable use and conservation of water resources including transboundary waters.	Elaboration of a framework convention on the protection and use of transboundary water courses and international lakes; development of a concept of responsibility and liability regarding trans-boundary water pollution including guidelines for Governments; elaboration of recommendations to ECE Governments on: Ecosystems approach to water management; water-quality objectives and criteria; water-quality classification; eutrophication control; control of water pollution owing to agriculture.	RB XB		
ECLAC	Development and efficient use of water resources in the region, facilitation of cooperation, and ensuring the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan; make operational information systems on water resources development activities; identification and promotion of cooperation on training programmes concerning new techniques for water management.	Management of complex water systems, improved management of Andean watersheds, rural water supply and sanitation.	RB XB	523.0 85.0	445.9 55.0
ESCAP	Formulation and implementation of plans and programmes for the proper assessment, development, efficient use and management of water resources, including damage mitigation from water-related natural disasters; to support national economic and social development plans.	Support for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, promotion of regional cooperation for water resources development, provision of information and training for water resources development.	RB XB	967.2 657.0	921.0 542.0
ESCWA b/	Promotion of efficient management, planning and conservation policies aimed at the achievement of water security, and at the objectives of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.	Promotion of water security in the region; achievement of the goals and objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.	RB XB	471.8 115.3	
UNEP	To help Governments to reconcile conflicting interests of regional development and the water-related environment in whole water systems; to promote the extended use of environmental management methods and techniques for vector control within water resources development programmes.	Development and implementation of action plans for the environmentally sound development of fresh water resources in the case of national and international basins.	RB XB	2 720.0	 3 400.0

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Table 1 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities	Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars)	1988-89	1990-91
UNCHS	Promotion of the development of standards and technologies for the provision of economically efficient infrastructure; and to assist Governments in maintaining supply and keeping down the cost of water provided to urban areas.	Water conservation as a fundamental strategy in improving and increasing existing community water supplies and development of policies and techniques for the environmental management of water resources to meet large urban demands.	RB XB	125.0 25.0	222.6 1 061.1
UNDP	To design, implement and evaluate water supply and waste management projects; to conduct operational research in such areas as local manufacturing of water facilities (e.g., handpumps), borehole design and construction; cost recovery; management, operation and maintenance; human resources development. In addition, UNDP (OPS) executes a number of projects concerning various aspects of water resources development under specific conditions.	To design, implement and evaluate water supply and waste management projects; to conduct operational research in such areas as local manufacturing; borehole design and construction; cost recovery; management, operation and maintenance; human resources development.	8 372.0 (From IPF)		
CDF	To design, finance and monitor irrigation and water supply projects to promote economic activity and to meet basic needs of primarily low-income groups in the LDCs. Installation of infrastructure, provision of equipment, community development, revolving funds, cost-recovery schemes.	Irrigation with land, river bank protection. Rural water supply and sanitation. Community participation and national capacity development in implementation.	RB	41 739.0 c/	
WFP d/, e/	To support with food aid government efforts in water resources development and utilization (such as irrigation and safe water supplies).	Watershed management (soil and water conservation, measures to reduce uncontrolled run-off and to improve water use); irrigation (increase cropping intensity and yields); drinking water supply (for consumption by people or livestock).	251 483.0		309 291.0
UNICEF	To improve the health of children through the provision of safe water supply and sanitation to urban poor and rural areas.	Advice to and consultations with communities; training of national staff; supply of equipment and of materials for wells, simple gravity schemes, and latrines; provision of master well-drillers and other technical support; enhancement of community participation.	RB XB	56 000.0 84 000.0	
UNDRO	Mobilization and coordination of international relief assistance for disasters caused by waters (floods, cyclones, mudflows, tsunamis, etc.), provision of assistance for preparedness and prevention concerning water-related disasters.	Disaster relief assistance; disaster preparedness covering such areas as forecasting and warning systems, as well as structural and non-structural measures designed to avert or withstand disasters.	RB XB		
INSTRAW	To cooperate with other United Nations organizations in programmes to enhance the role of women in water supply and sanitation; expand the training activities and the scope of modular training packages on "women, water supply and sanitation" for use at the national and the community levels field programmes.	Continue activities to enhance the role of women in water supply and sanitation in accordance with the objectives of the Decade and Collaborative Council; update with DTCD training packages on "women, water supply and sanitation"; continue to conduct national training seminars on women, water supply and sanitation; promote the dissemination of the training packages.	RB XB	130.0	10.0 30.0

Table 1 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
ILO	Although the ILO is not an agency working directly in the field of water resources, it contributes within the framework of its traditional functions concerning management and vocational training programmes, and safety and working conditions. It is also contributing to water supply and irrigation schemes through its special public works programme which aims at generating employment through the construction of rural infrastructure. Design of affordable and labour-based technologies for community-based implementation in water supply and sanitation.	Management of development programmes (water supply and sanitation services, public utilities), short- and long-term employment generating programmes (such as irrigation, water supply, river bank protection), vocational training activities, within the framework of larger human resources development programmes. Support to communities of urban slum areas in upgrading water supply and sanitation infrastructures.	XB	8 500.0	9 200.0
FAO	Continued quantification of available land and water resources and assessment of their optimum physical utilization, with emphasis on water resources and irrigation potentials, and on assistance to integrated land use planning, including training on the utilization of data at national levels; enhancing performance and efficiency of water pumping, storage, and operational improvement of irrigation systems; assistance in the formulation and implementation of national irrigation policies, strengthening capabilities for planning, implementation and evaluation, including a balancing of the roles of irrigation and rainfed production; halting degradation of soil and water resources through planning and implementation of resource-based management strategies, preparation of guidelines for the use of water of marginal quality, and study of health and environmental aspects of land and water development.	Providing assistance in the quantification and assessment of water resources; rehabilitation of existing schemes, small-scale irrigation development, improvement of irrigation practices and better management systems; increased use of groundwater and increased training at all levels; identification of gaps in available technologies, knowledge and experience, adaptation to local condition, selection of appropriate technologies involvement of women in irrigated agriculture, participation of farmers; selection of equipment, repair, maintenance and servicing requirements, and operational training; formulation of measures to halt and reverse soil and water degradation, including reclamation of salt-affected soils and use of water of marginal quality and waste water, attention to health and environmental aspects of water development.	RB XB	5 378.0 31 000.0	5 850.0 26 165.0
UNESCO	Improve the understanding of hydrological processes; develop scientific and technical knowledge needed for the assessment, planning and management of water resources; development and improvement of education of specialists and higher technicians.	Increase the capacity of member States to assess, plan and manage their water resources rationally; improve the scientific, technical and management tools for water resources and hydrological studies; improve knowledge about the impact of natural and man-made changes on water resources.	RB XB	5 374.6 2 490.6	4 835.1 2 500.0
WHO	To promote the protection of human health through the provision of safe drinking and adequate sanitation by fostering national and international action for the implementation of programmes in the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade; to prevent risks to human health from adverse effects of environmental pollution; to promote the environmental management for diseases vector control, in particular health safeguards incorporated in irrigation and water resources projects.	Increase awareness of the importance of safe water and adequate sanitation within the overall concept of primary health care, and the need to adopt policies that maximize health benefits; enhancement of information exchange and technology development to reduce cost, use local materials and improve operation and maintenance; mobilization of financial resources; development of human resources; assist in the formulation of national policies and programmes for the prevention of environmental pollution of drinking water supply and water courses; continuation of promotional activities of the Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control (PFEM), and strengthening of its network of collaborating centres.	RB XB	25 000.0 19 900.0	25 000.0 19 900.0

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Table 1 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
WMO	To ensure the assessment and forecasting of the quantity and quality of water resources both for different uses or for hazard mitigation. Assistance to countries to enable them to assess their water resources and respond to threats of floods and droughts, and thus meet all requirements for water use and its management.	Evaluation of water resources through coordinated establishment of hydrological networks and services, including data collection and processing, hydrological forecasting and warnings, and the supply of meteorological and hydrological data for design purposes.	RB XB	3 200.0 9 870.0	
UNIDO f/	Studies on the use of water in industry.	Generally activities are an integral part of projects with industries.	RB XB		44.1 380.0
IAEA g/, h/	Provision of assistance to Governments on the application of isotope hydrology, provision of analytical services through the agency's laboratory. Coordination of research on the development of mathematical models for quantitative evaluation of isotope data in hydrological systems. Use of isotope methods in investigations related to aquifer vulnerability to pollution and in geothermal systems.	Technology transfer in isotope applications for hydrological purposes; strengthening of analytical capabilities of member States, and manpower training; research on the use of isotopes in water pollution and geothermal isotope data in hydrological systems.	RB XB		4 000.0
WORLD BANK i/, j/	World Bank activities are primarily directed at lending for the design and execution of water development projects. Some technical assistance and studies may be included as part of the financial packages. Under certain circumstances it serves as executing agency for UNDP projects.	World Bank loans and IDA credits are devoted primarily to irrigation, water supply and sanitation, and hydropower development.	WB IDA UNDP(IPP)	1 922 615 449 000 18 235.6	
IFAD	Provision of loans for irrigation as part of multi-component agricultural development projects.	Emphasis on low-cost small-scale irrigation and people's participation in small-scale irrigation.			

a/ Regular programme budgetary resources for water are an integral part of the environment programme of FCF.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources shown for 1988-89 represent expectations.

c/ CDF figures represent the value of projects and grant increases approved for these periods on the basis of declared government priorities.

d/ Figures for 1986-87 represent the total value of the water resources component of WFP projects approved in 1986.

e/ Figures for 1988-89 represent the total estimated value of water resources component of WFP projects approved in 1988.

f/ UNIDO's budgetary allocations for water are an integral part of industrial development projects.

g/ IAEA's figures are for the periods 1987-88 and 1989-90.

h/ IAEA's extrabudgetary resources for 1989-90 are not yet available.

i/ 1988-89 figures indicate disbursements for WB loans and IDA credits for 1988 only.

j/ UNDP(IPP) figures indicate disbursements on UNDP financed technical cooperation activities executed by the World Bank.

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Table 2. Involvement of the United Nations system in water resources a/

Major component of the Mar del Plata Action Plan	Data gathering, dissemination, reports to intergovernmental bodies, studies, publications	Meetings, conferences, symposia, seminars, workshops, expert groups	Technical cooperation activities	Resource transfers
1. Monitoring follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan	UNDIESA, UNDTCD, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP	DTCD, ECA		
2. Water planning, policy formulation, legislation and administration, including shared water resources	DTCD, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNEP, UNESCO, World Bank, FAO, UNCHS	DTCD, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA, UNEP, UNESCO, World Bank, FAO, UNCHS	DTCD, ESCAP, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, World Bank, UNDP, UNCHS	World Bank, UNDP, UNEP
3. Water resources assessment (collection, processing, storage and dissemination of atmospheric, surface and groundwater data and application of remote sensing techniques)	ESCAP, ESCWA, UNESCO, WMO, IAEA, FAO, UNEP	ECE, ESCAP, FAO, UNESCO, WMO, IAEA, UNEP	DTCD, ESCAP, FAO, UNESCO, WMO, IAEA, UNEP	World Bank, UNDP, UNEP
4. Education and training (institutions and curricula), staffpower needs	ECLAC, INSTRAW, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WMO, UNEP, UNCHS	ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, INSTRAW, UNESCO, WMO, UNEP, UNCHS	ECLAC, ESCAP, INSTRAW, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNCHS	World Bank, UNDP, UNEP
5. Public participation and participation of women	INSTRAW, FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNCHS	DTCD, INSTRAW, UNESCO, UNCHS	DTCD, UNDP, World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, UNCHS	UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP
6. Water and environment (water quality management and pollution control)	ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, UNIDO, UNCHS	DTCD, ECE, ECLAC, UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNCHS	DTCD, UNEP, ESCAP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, IAEA, WMO, UNESCO, UNCHS	UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF
7. Flood control (flood loss management)	UNDRO, WMO, ECLAC, ESCAP, World Bank, UNESCO, UNCHS	WMO, ESCAP, ECE, UNESCO, UNCHS	UNDTCD, UNDRO, FAO, World Bank, UNCHS	World Bank, UNDP, WFP, CDF
8. Drought management (desertification control)	ECLAC, ESCAP, UNEP, WMO, UNDRO, FAO, UNESCO	DTCD, ECLAC, UNEP, UNDP, WMO, UNESCO	DTCD, UNDRO, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WMO	World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WFP
9. Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, FAO, UNEP	INSTRAW, ESCAP, ECLAC, UNEP	UNDP, World Bank, ESCAP, FAO, UNEP	UNDP, UNFP

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Table 2 (continued)

Major component of the Mar del Plata Action Plan	Data gathering, dissemination, reports to intergovernmental bodies, studies, publications	Meetings, conferences, symposia, seminars, workshops, expert groups	Technical cooperation activities	Resource transfers
10. Water for agriculture and fisheries (irrigation and drainage, rainfed agriculture, fresh water fisheries, aquaculture)	ECE, ESCAP, FAO, World Bank	ECE, FAO, UNDP, World Bank	FAO, UNDP, World Bank, ILO	UNDP, World Bank, WFP, IFAD, CDF
11. Community water supply and sanitation	UNCHS, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, INSTRAW, WHO, UNDP, World Bank	DTCD, CDF, ECE, ECLAC, WHO, UNCHS	DTCD, UNCHS, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WHO, World Bank	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFP, WFP, World Bank, CDF
12. Groundwater resources development (including exploration and well drilling)	DTCD, ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNCHS, FAO, UNESCO	ECE, UNESCO	DTCD, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, World Bank, UNCHS	UNDP, UNICEF, CDF, WFP, World Bank
13. Industrial water use	ECE, UNIDO	ECE	UNIDO, World Bank	UNDP, World Bank
14. Inland navigation	ECA, ECE	ECE	ESCAP, ILO	UNDP, World Bank

a/ Hydropower is included under energy resources (tables 5 and 6).

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Table 3. Objectives, priorities and budgetary allocations concerning mineral resources

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
CTC	Strengthen capability of host developing countries in dealing with matters relating to transnational corporations.	Advisory services related to specific arrangements on minerals with transnational corporations.		363.5	394.2 (1990 only)
DIESA	To formulate policies and strategies in the development and utilization of minerals in the context of changes in the global economy. To provide information and analysis on the reciprocal relationship between trends in the minerals sector and economic development.	Continous monitoring of changes in production, consumption, stocks, prices and associated activities and issues of mineral resources.		...	
OALOS	Service the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea which deals with regulating exploration and exploitation of deep sea-bed minerals; monitor developments and provide information on ocean affairs and the law of the sea; provide advice and assistance in the formulation of national legislative frameworks and of integrated ocean management in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; assist and support regional cooperative efforts with these objectives.	Service the Preparatory Commission; provide advisory and informational assistance in formulating integrated ocean management to give effect to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.	RB	1 455.1	1 424.7
UNCTC	Development of mineral resources in the developing countries and assure access to financial resources by the developing countries. Promote rational use of mineral raw material.	Institution strengthening and training, investment promotion, management of the mineral resources.	RB XB	510.5 23 592.4	3 193.8 43 580.1
ECA	Assist member States and intergovernmental centres in the building up and/or improvement of technical knowledge of mineral resources; restructure mining industry, update and harmonize policies, legislation, marketing arrangements and taxation in respect of the mining sector; develop manpower as well as other appropriate structures within the framework of the principle of permanent sovereignty over mineral resources.	Monitoring and analysing mineral trends in African countries and advisory assistance in exploration, development and utilization.	RB XB	508.8 458.0	
ECLAC	Assist Governments in the formulation and implementation of policies for the development of mineral resources of the region through research studies, proposals for joint action programmes and promotion of cooperation among countries in industrial integration and market complementarity.	Cooperate in the organization of meetings concerning proposals on the implementation of regional training and technological research programmes and market complementaries.	RB	266.1	445.9
ESCAP	Assist the developing countries of the region in the assessment of their resource base of important minerals.	Strengthen national capabilities of investigations and development of mineral resources in support of economic and social development plans.	RB	522.0 583.0	673.0 523.0

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Table 3 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
UNCTAD	Seek lasting solutions to deal effectively with the short-, medium- and long-term problems in the commodities area to achieve a better functioning of commodity markets and stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade; enhance, strengthen or establish producer-consumer consultations and cooperation, to improve the operation and functioning of existing commodity agreements; negotiate new international commodity agreements or arrangements and make the Common Fund for commodities operational; intensify international cooperation between producers and consumers for the horizontal and vertical diversification of the economies of the developing countries, as well as increased participation in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation of their commodities.	Action with respect to individual commodities and support for the Common Fund for commodities; action with respect to developmental and general objectives of the International Commodity Policy.	PB a/ XB		276.0
UNEP	To achieve a better understanding of the evolution and functioning of the lithosphere, including the occurrence of mineral resources and deep groundwaters and the transmission of heat from the earth.	Establish guidelines on environmentally sound exploitation of mineral resources, guidelines on various mineral processing industries and on environmental impact assessment of sea-bed mining.	XB	100.0	100.0
UNCHS	Promotion and development of low-cost building materials industries in developing countries by exploiting, processing and utilizing locally available natural resources for the provision of affordable shelter especially for low income populations.	Strengthening national technological capacities in manufacturing affordable and durable building materials in order to accelerate the process of building construction in developing countries.	PB XB		167.5 1 583.9
UNDP	Assist developing countries in identifying and developing their mineral resources through the financing and execution of mineral exploration projects and feasibility studies.	Mobilize high risk capital to execute mineral exploration projects in developing countries.	PB	10 200.0	11 600.0
ILO	Assist Governments, employers' and workers' organizations to develop their capacity to deal effectively with the labour and social problems of the minerals sector and its occupational categories; develop technical cooperation focusing on safety and health and training in non-coal mines in developing countries; update and reorient existing training/education programmes for application in different mining sectors; carry out studies on labour and social issues affecting small-scale mines, particularly in the informal sector; undertake study on the effects of fluctuating commodity prices on labour and social issues in countries heavily dependent on a single mineral commodity.	Holding of Fifth Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines and follow-up action; development and execution of technical cooperation in mining, particularly in the area of mine safety.	PB XB		1 100.0 (approx.) 3 300.0 (approx.)

Table 3 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities	Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars)	1988-89	1990-91
IAEA	Collect, evaluate and maintain data on world nuclear fuel resources, supply and demand. Exchange information on uranium and thorium geology, exploration, ore processing and mining. Provide assistance to member States in nuclear raw material resource assessment and development.	Provide a comprehensive picture of nuclear fuel resources as a basis for long-term planning of the development of nuclear power and fuel cycle strategies. Prepare guidebooks and manuals on various topics in uranium exploration, development and production to serve primarily the developing member States. Promote wider use of exploration data and technology developed primarily for radioactive mineral exploration for the evaluation of other mineral resources and environmental studies (natural background radiation). Maintain data base system on world's uranium deposits.	RB XB	1 775.0 3 500.0	1 490.0 2 500.0
UNESCO	Assist member States in evaluating their mineral potential; train geologists from developing countries in topics related to minerals through post graduate training courses and on-the-job education.	Increase in the scientific knowledge of geological processes leading to the formation of and the distribution of ore deposits and of renewable energies such as geothermics. Improve the capability of member States through transfer of technology post-graduate training. Improve the dissemination of geological results through publications (books, maps, etc.).	RB XB	3 051.0 671.0	
UNIDO	Studies on trends in demand, consumption and production development of major non-ferrous metals industries as a basis for programming technical assistance. Production and use of non-metallic minerals in developing countries. Overview trends and developments in advanced ceramics as applicable to the developing countries.	Develop strategies for technical assistance in mineral resources development, production and utilization, especially in non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and advanced ceramics.	RB	10	
UNRFNRE	Exploration for solid minerals.	Continue works on 5 operational minerals projects. Identification and start-up of two additional minerals projects each year.	RB XB	...	
UNDP	Provide assistance through technical cooperation for meeting the development objectives of developing countries through exploration and development of indigenous mineral resources.	Ensure priorities as established by recipient countries; meet programme objectives and procedures.	RB	27 690 b/	
WORLD BANK	Promote exploration and development of mineral resources.	Provide financial resources for exploration and development of mineral resources.		8 504 (for 1988 only)	

a/ Structure of the budget does not allow direct identification of expenditure in that area.

b/ Indicative planning figures for mineral resources subsector executed by all agencies in the United Nations system, including the Office of Project Services of UNDP.

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Table 4. Involvement of the United Nations system in mineral resources

Priorities	Data gathering, dissemination, reports to intergovernmental bodies, governmental bodies	Meetings, conferences, symposia, seminars, workshops, expert groups	Technical cooperation activities	Resource transfers
1. Data collection, analysis and dissemination	DIESA, DTCD, OALOS, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNCTAD, IAEA, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNCHS	DTCD, OALOS, ESCAP, UNESCO, UNCTAD	DTCD, ESCAP, UNCTAD	
2. Mineral planning, policy analysis and projections	DIESA, DTCD, ECA, ESCAP, UNCTAD, IAEA, UNCHS	DTCD, ECA, ESCAP, ILO, UNCTAD, IAEA, UNCHS	DTCD, ECA, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNCHS	
3. Mineral exploration and exploitation	DTCD, OALOS, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNESCO, UNIDO, IAEA	DTCD, OALOS, ECLAC, ESCAP, ILO, IAEA	DTCD, ECA, ECLAC, IAEA, UNESCO, UNRFNRE, World Bank	UNRFNRE, World Bank
4. Development and transfer of mineral technologies	DTCD, IAEA, UNCHS	DTCD, UNCHS	DTCD, IAEA, UNDP, UNCHS	
5. Mining efficiency	ESCAP	DTCD, ILO, IAEA	DTCD	
6. Local processing of minerals	DTCD, ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNCHS	UNCTAD, UNCHS	DTCD, UNCTAD, UNCHS	
7. Mining legislation, regulations and agreements	DTCD, OALOS, UNCTAD, IAEA	ILO, OALOS, UNCTAD, IAEA	DTCD, CTC	
8. Environmental and social impacts of mineral development and utilization	DTCD, OALOS, ESCAP, UNEP, UNIDO, ILO, UNCTAD, IAEA, UNCHS	OALOS, ILO, UNCTAD, IAEA, UNEP, UNCHS	ILO, UNCTAD, IAEA, UNEP, UNCHS	
9. Strengthening of mineral institutions	DTCD, UNCHS	UNCHS	DTCD, IAEA, UNCHS	
10. Intercountry cooperation in minerals	ECLAC, UNCTAD, UNCHS	DTCD, UNCTAD, UNCHS	DTCD, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNCTAD	

Table 5. Objectives, priorities and budgetary allocations concerning energy resources

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
DIEC	Systemwide coordination on new and renewable sources of energy issues by drawing fully on the organs of the United Nations system and fully utilizing the facilities available within the machinery of ACC; IDEC chairs the ACC Inter-Agency Group on NRSE; direction and coordination of activities relating to the General Trust Fund established to facilitate activities related to new and renewable sources of energy activities; promotion of the development and utilization of renewable energy sources in developing countries.	Systemwide cooperation and coordination and global approach to new and renewable sources of energy issues. Short-term impacts (economic, social and environmental) and long-term perspectives of new and renewable sources of energy questions: establishment of an international network of centres of excellence on NRSE and preparation of a contribution to 1992 UNCED.	RR XB		350.0 734.0
DIESA	Survey and monitor the world energy situation and prospects in their international context, analyse emerging international energy issues and problems including energy exploration and development in developing countries, and identifying areas for expanding cooperation; monitor, collect, analyse and disseminate information on developments with particular reference to multilateral, bilateral, national and other programmes in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.	Survey the world energy situation and prospects, analysis of emerging international energy issues and problems and review institutional evolution in the energy sector.	RR XB	867.9 38.0	832.0 40.0
		Provide information on multilateral, bilateral and other programmes in the area of new and renewable sources of energy.	RR XB	682.0	610.0 159.3
CTC	Strengthen capability of host developing countries in dealing with matters relating to transnational corporations.	Advisory services related to specific arrangements on energy with transnational corporations.		641.3	276.8 (1990 only)
DTCD	Provide technical assistance focusing on the exploration for fossil fuels, hydropower and geothermal energy; improve the efficiency of energy use and promote energy conservation measures within the context of national energy policy; promote better information management for energy policy decision-making, energy planning and monitoring and control of the activities related to the development of energy resources; support government efforts to acquire or develop technologies for energy exploration and a more efficient use of energy resources including biomass fuels, solar, wind and small hydropower resources to meet or supplement energy demand in rural areas and isolated energy consumption centres; introduce appropriate technologies to reduce the environmental impacts of energy sector productive activities.	Assist Governments in establishing national energy policies and alternative strategies for the development of energy resources, as well as the use of energy; strengthening and building national institutions for energy planning and energy resources development, including assistance in drafting legislation and training personnel; developing adequate information systems for energy planning and resource development; establishing pilot projects to demonstrate the feasibility of new and renewable energy technologies; development and implementation of strategies, policies and programmes to analyse and minimize environmental consequences due to energy production, transformation and utilization.	RR XB	2 221.0 27 010.0	4 772.6 41 600.0
CSTD	Examination of the relationship between energy, environment and development, including patterns of energy production and consumption; assessment of energy technologies from the point of view of their potential to meet future energy demand while preventing environmental pollution.	Identification of environmentally sound energy strategies, policies and measures.	RR XB		33.0 450.0
ECA	Increase the availability of energy resources in Africa so as to ensure indigenous and self-sustained development; and to diversify energy sources and provide better living conditions in rural and remote areas by making better use of all sources of energy, with emphasis on new and renewable sources.	Exploration, evaluation and development of energy resources in Africa.	RR XB	410.7 220.0	

Table 5 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
ECE	Foster short- and long-term sustainable demand/supply developments and patterns, particularly by enhancing energy economy and efficiency; promoting East-West energy trade and cooperation.	Collect and analyse energy data and the preparation of analyses of technical, economic, and environmental aspects of coal, gas, electric power and new and renewable sources of energy and on conservation and efficiency; identification of topics for cooperation; preparation of energy projections.		...	
ECLAC	Support Governments in the region in their efforts to formulate national energy-sector objectives and policies.	Develop a computerized statistical and bibliographic energy information system and analysing problems in energy planning.	RB	441.2	549.3
ESCAP	Provide assistance to developing member countries in managing their energy resources on a systematic and comprehensive basis.	Strengthen national capabilities in integrated energy planning and programming and management of energy demand; policy options and strategies; assessment of energy for rural applications and integrated planning; energy conservation and conversion policy; power system planning and management.	RB XB	864.1 3 885.1	903.5 2 966.9
ESCWA	Development of conventional and non-conventional energy resources in the member countries and formulation of appropriate policy measures for energy planning and conservation. Identification of projects aimed at promoting subregional, regional as well as interregional cooperation for more efficient use of energy.	Assessment of the impact of changes in the oil market on energy policies and development prospects in the region. Monitoring of energy-related activities and developments in the region. Methodology for integrated energy planning in the region. Energy conservation and efficiency; energy audits for selected energy-intensive industries in the region.	RB XB	1 039.4 52.3	
INSTRAW	Incorporate women's needs and participation into mainstream policy design, planning and implementation of programmes based on new and renewable sources of energy which offer cost-effective and sustainable complements to traditional systems; expand the scope of training packages on "Women, New and Renewable Sources of Energy" for use at the national and the community levels field programmes.	Promote women's role in the planning of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the mandate given by ACC Inter-Agency group on NPSF, 1990 and Nairobi Plan of Action; continue to conduct national training seminars on "Women, New and Renewable Sources of Energy"; promote the dissemination of the training packages.	RB XB	...	5.0 487.0
UNCHS	Identify the potential of new and renewable energy sources in relation to, and with a view to their application in, human settlements in developing countries.	Integration of energy management with the overall programme of human settlements development by promoting the development of standards and technologies for the provision of economically efficient shelter and infrastructure.	RB XB	31.0 36.0	222.6 1 061.1
UNCTAD	Promote the transfer, application and development of energy technologies, including new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries.	Develop appropriate policies in developing countries for the transfer, application and development of energy technologies in developing countries.	RB XB	8 m/m 3.4	
UNDP	Provide assistance through technical cooperation for meeting the energy needs of developing countries through exploration and development of indigenous energy resources, conservation and efficiency.	Ensure priorities as established by recipient countries meet programme objectives and procedures.	RB	67 862.5	

Table 5 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
CDF	To design, finance and monitor energy projects, particularly in the fields of hydropower and biogas, to meet the basic needs of lower income groups in the LDCs. Infrastructure building and provision of equipment.	New and renewable energy. Cost-effectiveness.	RB	282.0 a/	
UNEP	Promote the incorporation of environmental considerations into energy policy and planning both at technical and institutional levels in national Governments and other United Nations and international organizations.	Support energy-environment policy studies in major developing countries; develop tools and guidelines to assist in the incorporation of environmental considerations into energy policy and planning, promotion of energy efficiency and conservation.	RB XB	700.0	 800.0
UNITAR	Demonstrate the importance of small energy resources and unconventional fuels such as heavy oil and tar sands for economic development. Conduct promotional workshops and seminars in relation to new and renewable sources of energy, in particular tar sands and solar energy.	Promotion of small energy resources, heavy crude and tar sands.	XB/RB	1 080.5	791.9
UNRFNRE	Promote exploration and development of geothermal resources.	Develop geothermal energy in developing countries.	RB XB	... ...	
UNU	To develop, demonstrate and disseminate methods and techniques that can result in new policy options in the field of new and renewable energy sources, alternatives to coal and fuelwood, energy conservation and efficiency.	Prefeasibility survey for the establishment of a network of centres of excellence of international scope on new and renewable sources of energy. Publication of ASSET-Journal. Training in alternative and renewable energy systems.	RB	420.0 (Specific programme contribution, Italian Government)	199 162
FAO	Assists member countries in formulation and implementation of energy strategies plans and programmes for sustainable rural development, in particular, the consolidation and closer integration of energy and rural development plans; promote the development, diffusion and application of rural energy technologies based on both conventional and renewable energy sources, with an emphasis on utilization of the biomass (wood, agricultural residues, biogas, etc.) solar, wind, water, and geothermal energies for power, household and small-medium agro-processing and mechanization; improved fuelwood supply, promote its more efficient use and wood-based energy conversion systems; promote the exchange of information and experiences of rural energy technologies, planning and programmes.	Energy assessment and planning for sustainable rural and agricultural development energy technology development and application; development and dissemination of information; improvement of wood energy conversion systems, charcoal production methods and wood for rural energy generation.	RB	1 506.0	1 238.0
IAEA	Assist member States in strengthening their capability to develop an integrated approach to the planning of nuclear power programmes within a rational and coherent energy and general development policy; study of nuclear fuel cycle technology problems which need to be solved in order to ensure the steady development of nuclear power as a whole; dissemination of technical and environmental information, preparation of regulatory material and provision of assistance to member States in radioactive waste management.	Collect, evaluate and maintain data on world nuclear fuel resources, supply and demand; exchange information on uranium and thorium geology, exploration, ore processing and mining; provide assistance to member States in nuclear raw material resource assessment and development.	RB XB	1 836.5 3 500.0	1 490.0 2 500.0

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Table 5 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
ILO	Develop integrated, energy-related projects which promote employment, generate income, develop vocational and management skills, and improve conditions of work and life.	Provide manpower assessment to facilitate the energy transition in the developed and developing countries; identify fuel requirements in rural areas and enhancing the ability of the rural poor to meet their basic needs; examine labour and social conditions in energy sectors, e.g. petroleum, coal, electricity, household fuels.	RB XB	618.0	375.0 750.0
UNESCO	Promote development of autonomous solar electricity supply for low consumption use in rural and remote areas. Better understanding of the role of renewable sources of energy and of the socio-economic and cultural consequences of their utilization and training of local personnel to enable them to organize local production of low cost and low maintenance solar apparatus. Strengthen international and regional, especially European, cooperation in the renewable energy field and global energy phenomena. Assist member States in evaluation of their energy potential. Train geologists from developing countries in topics related to energy through post-graduate training courses and on-the-job education.	Develop the use of renewable sources of energy, particularly in rural areas. Organize training courses for specialists in developing countries in the field of autonomous solar electricity supply to rural and remote areas and preparation of high-level training courses on disciplines basic for power engineering education. Coordinate activities in the field of global energy problems and promote cooperation in the field of solar energy. Increase scientific knowledge of geological processes leading to the formation of and the distribution of renewable energies such as geothermics. Improve the capability of member States through transfer of technology post-graduate training. Improve the dissemination of geological results through publications (books, maps, etc.).	RB* XB	5 185.0 671.0	
WHO	Assessment of health risks of the production, distribution and use of different forms of energy and assistance in incorporating health considerations in the planning and development of energy systems and facilities.	The health aspects of the burning of biomass fuels; health risk assessment of fossil fuels and nuclear power. The WHO Commission on Health and Environment has established a Panel on Energy - a report of the Commission will be issued in the last half of 1991.	RB XB	50.0	50.0 50.0
WORLD BANK	Promote exploration and development of indigenous energy resources, conservation and efficiency.	Development of indigenous energy resources such as natural gas and hydropower and improvement of energy supplies to rural areas.	RB	430 453	
UNIDO	Supply of energy-related industrial and technological information through information packages, technical publications and technical cooperation. Creation of institutional linkages with computerized exchange of information on industrial energy conservation. Support for research on the industrial aspects and applications for solar energy. Identification and evaluation of the alternative energy source of biomass as a basis for rural industrialization.	Collection and dissemination of information on energy-related technologies. Promotion of information networks in energy conservation. Cooperative research programmes related to commercialization of solar energy research. The integrated use of biomass.	RB	37 m/m	448.3
WFP	Assist in increasing national supplies of energy from renewable sources.	Support projects in relation to planting and managing of trees for use as wood energy.	RB	492 595.0	462 828.0

Table 5 (continued)

Organization	Objectives	Priorities		Budgetary resources (Thousands of dollars) 1988-89	1990-91
WMO	Help National Meteorological Services (NMS) in applying energy-meteorology.	Expert support missions to NMS. Preparation of guidance material on energy-meteorology application. Review of need for future support in the area of energy-meteorology, including review of user requirements.	RP	44.0	

* Includes minerals.

a/ CDF figures represent the value of projects and grant increases approved for these periods on the basis of declared government priorities.

Table 6. Involvement of the United Nations system in energy resources

Priorities	Data gathering, dissemination, reports to intergovernmental bodies, studies, publications	Meetings, conferences, symposia, seminars, workshops, expert groups	Technical cooperation activities	Resource transfers
1. Data collection, analysis and dissemination	DIEC, DIESA, UNEP, UNITAR, UNU, INSTRAW, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNCHS, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO, WMO, IAEA, FAO, UNCTAD, UNCHS	DIEC, DIESA, UNITAR	DTCD, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNCHS, ILO	
2. Energy planning, policy analysis and projections	DIEC, DIESA, DTCD, UNEP, UNU, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, IAEA, FAO, UNCHS	DTCD, CSTD, UNU, ECE, ESCAP, FAO, UNCHS	DTCD, UNDP, UNEP, ECA, ESCAP, UNIDO, IAEA, UNEP	World Bank
3. Exploration, assessment and development of energy resources	DIEC, DIESA, DTCD, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, FAO, UNESCO, IAEA	DIEC, DTCD, CSTD, ECA, ECE, ESCAP, IAEA	DTCD, UNDP, UNRFNRE, ECA, ESCAP, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO, IAEA	World Bank
4. Development and transfer of energy technologies	DIEC, DIESA, DTCD, UNCTAD, UNU, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNCHS, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO, IAEA	DIEC, DIESA, DTCD, UNU, ESCWA, FAO, UNCHS	DTCD, UNCTAD, UNDP, ECA, ESCAP, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO, IAEA	World Bank
5. Environmental and social impacts of energy development and utilization	DIEC, DIESA, DTCD, UNEP, ECE, ESCAP, INSTRAW, ILO, WMO, IAEA, FAO, UNCTAD	DIEC, DTCD, IAEA	DTCD, UNEP, UNIDO	World Bank
6. Energy conservation and efficiency	DIESA, DTCD, ECE, ESCWA, UNCHS, FAO, UNEP	DTCD, UNU, ESCAP, UNCHS	DTCD, UNDP, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNIDO, FAO	DIEC, World Bank
7. Rural energy and electrification	DIESA, UNU, ECLAC, ESCAP, FAO, UNIDO, UNCHS	DIESA, DTCD, UNU, ESCAP, UNIDO, FAO	DTCD, UNDP, UNEP, ESCAP, ESCWA, FAO, UNIDO	UNCDF, WFP, World Bank
8. Strengthening of energy institutions	DIEC	DIEC	DTCD, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO	World Bank
9. Energy laws, regulations and agreements	DIESA, ECE, ILO	DIESA, DTCD, CTC, ILO	DTCD, CTC	World Bank
10. Intercountry cooperation in energy	DIESA, DTCD, UNU, ECA, ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNIDO, FAO	DTCD, UNU, ECE, FAO	DTCD, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO	